# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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OWEN'S ALPINE RABBLES, 539 Broadway. New York, Tuesday, April 5, 1858.

# The Weekly Mails for the Pacific

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. United States mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will leave this port to-day, at two o'clock, for As-

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock. The New YORK WEEKLY HERALD, California edition

with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world. will be published at 10 o'clock this morning. Single copies, sixpence Agents will please send in their

orders as early as possible.

THE NEW YORK WREKLY HERALD. The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt Lott, will leave this port at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe :-

LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co . Cornhill Wm. Thomas & Co , No. 19 Catherine street. PARIS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close in this city at half pas

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half past-nine e'clock to morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

### The News.

As yet nothing has been heard from the steamship Arctic. She has probably been detained by the recent unfavorable weather. Her advices are anxiously looked for by the mercantile classes.

The election for State officers and members of Congress in Connecticut is reported to have resulted in favor of the democrats. Gov. Seymour has been se-elected by an increased majority, and all the demperatic candidates for Congress have been successful No returns have been received of the municipal elections which yesterday took place in St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati.

Our special despatch from Washington gives the names of a large number of civic and military aptments sent to the Senate yesterday, which body, after an executive session of two and a half hours, confirmed the majority of them, and referred the remainder. The nomination of Mr. Davenport to succeed Judge Baker as Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico, is reported to have given rise to an interesting controversy relative to the right of the President to remove a federal judge in the territories, the term of service of such officers being prescribed by the law creating them at four years. The subject was finally disposed of by the adoption of a resolution declaring that the President has the power of removal. This will be looked upon as an important precedent in the settlement of similar disputes hereafter. On reference to the lists of appointments it will be seen that a great many of the territorial and other offices have been filled, and that the work of "rotation" is now progressing very rapidly.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Gwin denied that any outside influence had induced the Naval Committee to propose the extra appropriation for officers, mamen and marines, serving on the Pacific coast. Mr. Brodhead's resolution, calling for information respecting State, railroad and other stocks, to be furnished at the next session, was adopted. In the course of his remarks Mr. B. stated that the total account current of the United States with foreign countries, for the last fiscal year, amounts to seventy-four millions, and the probable amount of bullion brought to the country by emigrants, ten millions, leaving a balance against us of sixty-four millions, to offset which we have official records showing an excess of exportations over importations of thirty-seven millions of bullion. The remaining twenty-seven millions are supposed to have been liquidated by remittance of different binds of stocks. Mr. Seward differed from the Pennsylvania Senator with regard to some of his state. ments, but voted for the resolution.

Though our report of the proceedings is somewhat brief, it will be seen that considerable business was transacted in the State Senate vesterday. With the exception of the debate between Messrs. Conger and Taber on the bill for the relief of the State Prison Inspectors, the members seem to have almost exclugively devoted the day to the simple introduction. reporting and passing of bills. Mr. McMurray made an adverse report on the bill increasing the number of Harbor Masters for this city. Quite a lengthy and spirited controversy arose in the Assembly on the bill appropriating five thousand dollars' for the erection of a monument in Greenwood Cemetery to Major Gen. Wm. J. Worth, which was eventually ordered to a third reading. Among the other measures passed by the Assembly was one to educate common

schooliteachers. Our special Albany correspondent writes that Mr. Tarbox is in prison, and likely to remain there till the adjournment of the Legislature, for having attempted to bribe a member of the Assembly, of which body he was at the time an officer. It is said that Mr. McAlpine will shortly resign his post as State Engineer, in order to become Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Eric Railroad. The Railway Consolidation bill was signed by the Governor and became a law on Saturday.

Arthur Spring, recently convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lynch and her sister, but who was granted a new trial in consequence of one of the jarymen havng served by proxy, was again placed at the bar of the Philadelphia Oyer and Terminer yesterday. There were very few jurymen present who had not ormed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, and out of the large number drawn only eleven were se-

The Boards of Common Council both met last

men, it was, on the motion of Mr. Alvord (whig), unanimously resolved that the President be requested to direct the Alderman of the Eleventh (Mr. Wesley Smith) to resume his part in their proceedings. Their question of rebuilding Washington Market, which had been dropped by reason of a decision in the Superior Court that it had been before passed illegally, was taken up and again referred to the Market Con mittee. The report of the Almshouse Committee favor of applying for power to raise a loan of \$75,000 was also taken from the table and passed. A large number of routine papers were referred, and the Board adjourned till Wednesday evening.

By the report of the Committee of Assistant Aldermen appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against members or the Common Council, it appears that, in the opinion of Mr. Dillon, the Corporation Counsel, concurred in by Mr. Brady, the Board has no power to subpoena witnesses, a ter an oath, or send for papers, without rendering itself liable to an action for misdemeanor. Their in quiry is, therefore, suspended until the charter is mended by the Legislature.

The fadies' shoemakers assembled last evening at Keene's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, for the purpose of raising the present standard of wages. Mr. James Dooley was called to the chair, and after some discussion, a rate of wages was agreed upon, and a committee appointed to have the document printed and circulated among the various employers of the metropolis, and report to the meeting, which stands adjourned until Monday next. Nothing like leather.

An adjourned meeting of the coopers, for the purpose of taking active measures for a strike, was held last evening in Chatham square. The reports for raising the rate of wages from fourteen to sixteen. shillings a-day, were stated, and after some discussion, sixteen shillings was determined to be demanded. The chairman handed us a letter from the city editor of the Daily Times, requesting him to furnish that journal with a report of the proceedings.

To-day's inside pages contain the proceedings of he different mechanical classes in this city, relative to an increase of wages; News from the West Indies; Business at the New York Ship Yards; Letter from San Francisco; Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Cass; Obituaries of General Thomas Marshall and Lieutenant Denman; Court Proceedings; Financial and Commercial Affairs: Advertisements, &c.

# Santa Anna's Return to Mexico-Highly Im-

The most interesting feature of the intelligence which we published yesterday from Havana, was the arrival of "His Excellency General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Benemerito de la Patria." at that port, on Good Friday. He came in the British steamer Avon. and sailed in her, on the 28th of March, for Vera Cruz, en route for the capital of Mexico, to assume again the dictatorship of that unfortunate country, at the earnest solicitations of the provisional authorities and the sovereign This is an important movement, not only to

Mexico, but to us, in view of the very delicate relations subsisting between the Mexican government and our own in relation to the Tehuantepec treaty, and various other interesting subjects. We have heretofore published the substance of a conversation, held at Carthagena, between General Santa Anna and the Mexican deputation sent to petition his return to Mexico. That conversation lays down the platform upon which he intends to administer the government with remarkable eloquence. directness and emphasis. He recalls, in terms of the most patriotic indignation, the humiliating spoliation of the republic by the Yankees in the late war, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He regarded it then, as he now regards that spoliation, as a most terrible blow upon Mexican nationality; and yet he is resolved to maintain the remnant of her still existing independence, and of the territories still within her jurisdiction, intact, independent and unmutilated, to the last extremity. When the Romans called upon old Cincinnatus to help them out of an ugly scrape into which they had fallen, they found him in one of the "rural districts," at his plough. The Mexicans find Santa Anna. not exile in a distant country, but engaged in the Spanish pastimes of game cocks and bull baitings, as the relaxations from the practical Wall street vocation of shaving notes and lending money at doubling rates of interest. Still. we cannot discover that the sentiments of the old Roman farmer were a whit more patriotic. in responding to the call of his countrymen, than are those of the Mexican hero. The latter has always, however, been admirably eloquent in his professions and principles of patriotism. although he has been so often the victim of bad luck, bad management, and bad materials to work with, that we have learned to treat with like indifference his promises and his threats.

We are apprehensive, notwithstanding, that in the Mexican intelligence which we publish this morning, there will be discovered matter worthy of the serious attention of our government. The mission of General Uraga to Spain, in connection with the idea of the retrocession of Mexico, as a dependency, to the Spanish crown, may comprehend a movement of some considerable magnitude for the accomplishment of this object. Upon this point the Havana Diario, the leading organ of the Spanish government in the Island of Cuba, speaks as

Mexican people to control its destinies, we are grati-fied to be able to assert, with entire confidence, that roughly realized the duties of his lofty mission, and the conditions required by circumstances. The question of the race, [the Spanish race,] in all its magnitude, rules in the mind of the future Governor, and impresses him with the necessity of a system analogous to the tone of our own ideas, in reorganizing the State. A little firmness, which we know him to possess, and the cordial support of all who seek the salvation of the country, offer the only, but not desperate means, of passing the fearful crisis now existing in Mexico.

This language is significant. "The necessity of a system analogous to the tone of our own ideas," can scarcely mean anything less than the reduction of the republic of Mexico to a Spanish viceroyalty.

There are various reasons challenging our belief that a movement of this kind is on foot. Mexico is reduced to the last extreme of degradation, helplessness, and exhaustion; and the overshadowing power, and progressive expansion, of the United States of the North, suggest the necessity of immediate and extraordinary measures, to avert the fulfilment of " manifest destiny." in the final inevitable work of "annexation." This absorption of Mexico would involve the destruction of the privileges and monopolies of the Church, and all its numerous dependents, the introduction of the English language and Yankee notions, to the displacement of the Spanish, and the gradual extinction of the Mexican race itself, such as it is. These appear to be the views of Santa Anna, and we doubt not they are shared in by all the parties, domestic and foreign, interested in his return to power.

Some months ago we admonished our readers of certain mysterious movements of the French sent moment, it will possess peculiar political and Spanish officials in Mexico, in coercing her.

suggested then that these proceedings probably contemplated the restoration of Santa Anna power, under the protection of France and Spain, and perhaps of England, combined. Now, when it is considered that, since these proceedings, Santa Anna has returned to Mexico, and with the full endorsement of the Spanish government paper of Havana, and in such unequivocal terms that their meaning cannot well be doubted, we repeat that his restoration in authority is a matter which calls for the most vigilant watchfulness on the part of our government. When it is further considered that the marriage of the Emperor Louis Napoleon with the Spanish Countess of Teba may be equivalent to a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Spain, another item of circumstantial evidence is added to the strong chain of fact and argument, suggestive of the transformation of Mexico into a vicerovalty of Spain, under her protection, and of her imperial ally. Louis Napoleon.

Is it not natural that these governments, as the means of arresting the further extension of this republic southward, and as a measure for the protection of the sovereignty of Spain in the Island of Cuba—is it not quite natural that they should sieze upon this crisis in Mexico, and turn it to their best advantage, if they can? Is it not quite possible that the agents of Spain and France-and England, too-may have been at the bottom of this late Mexican revolution. for the very purpose of securing the Mexican republic from absorption, the Church from Anglo-Saxon innovations, and the race from extinction, by their northern neighbors, as well as for the purpose of thwarting any similar designs which we may be supposed to have against the Island of Cuba? In a word, may it not be that Santa Anna returns to power as the instrument of Spain and France, in the enterprise of a new revolution, which, by replanting the Spanish authority in Mexico. places the barrier of European intervention against any further advances on our part in that direction, and thus blocks the game upon

us of manifest destiny. We think, at all events, from the broad and reasonable views we have herein presented. of the momentous position of Mexico, that the question of the Tehunntepec treaty is altogether a trifling affair, until we shall have fully developed the great national objects and policy of Santa Anna, and his agents and allies, in his restoration to the dictatorship. We shall soon know the drift of the wind. Meantime, it might not be amiss in our cabinet to turn their attention for a moment to the mysteries of this crisis in Mexican affairs. For good or for evil, for us or against us, they are of the highest

### The State of Europe.

Europe is once more to all outward appearance in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity and repose. The constituted authorities are riveting their sway over their subjects, without an audible murmur being uttered : the voice of revolution seems everywhere silenced. Instead of encouraging the hopes of the disaffected, the recent ill-advised movement at Milan has operated powerfully to strengthen the hands of the Austrian, and to crush what little spirit Radetzky's iron rule had left to the Milanese. Not a breath of discord fans the British isles. - Money is becoming easier: commercial prospects are improving : Lord Aberdeen and Parliament are so little harassed by the cares of State that the disposal of the Canadian clergy reserves has become an important matter. France, Austria, Russia, and Spain are all apparently becalmed. One after another the European steamers bring us the monotonous but satisfactory news, that in politics there is nothing of special interest to report." What confidence is to be placed in these signs of peace and commercial prosperity -how long the present uneventful period is to or what storm may lurk under the lull which now solaces kings and potentates-a careful study of the times may possibly enable

us to determine. Montenegro has ceased to attract public attention. Not only have the Turks gained nothing by their military operations in that quarter, but they have gratuitously afforded Austria the opportunity she so eagerly sought. Count Leiningen gave the Sultan forty eight hours to choose between war with Austria or-1st, the evacuation of Montenegro : 2d, the removal of Hungarian and Polish refugees from the frontier: 3d, the virtual abdication of the sovereignty of Kleck and Sutorina; 4th, the payment of certain indemnities claimed by Austrian subjects; and 5th, the recognition by the Porte of the right of Austria to inquire into and avenge acts of oppression committed by the Mussulman authorities on the Christians residing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Turkish ministry wavered, appealed to France and England, but in vain, and finally agreed to every concession required. While they were still smarting under this humiliation, a Russian envov-Prince Menschikoff-arrived at Constantinople on a special mission to the Porte respecting the state of affairs in the Holy Land He had no pretext to account for his embassy nor, indeed, have its objects been officially promulgated; but it does not require the spirit of prophecy to foresee that its ultimate result will be a very material interference with the Turkish power in Palestine. That the Christian princes should view with jealousy the control of infidels over the holy sepulchre, is not to be wondered at; that the Sultan should consent to any proposition, however degrading, that his powerful neighbors should think fit to make, is still less a matter of surprise. Turkey, in one word, is hastening to her downfall. The Montenegrine war and the possession of Jerusalem are no doubt very convenient excuses for insulting her pride and undermining her power; but they are but pretexts. The real movement at work is the dissolution of the Ottoman empire, and its absorption by Russia and Austria. What influence a convulsion of this nature might exercise on the state of Europe, and the peace and progress of the world-what policy the Western powers will feel it incumbent on them to pursue, when the time is ripe for action-we leave to our readers judgment to decide.

Meanwhile, though no symptoms of insurrection are perceptible in France, the newly married Emperor is not likely to enjoy his honeymoon in conjugal repose. He has resolved to be crowned by the Pope, and those who know his character are confidently expecting to hear of his Holiness' arrival in Paris. At another peried, the visit of Pius IX. to the French capital might only serve to feed Parisian gossip for a fortnight, and to illustrate the ambitious though feeble character of the Pontiff; but at the presignificance. The strife between the Gallican sening for the April stated session; but no debate by threats of blockades, &c., to the payment of and the ultramontane factions has reached a

height which endangers the unity of the French church. If Pius plays his cards judiciously, he will stipulate that the triumph of the latter must be the price of his complaisance. And though, in truth, Parisians usually regard religion as a highly respectable institution, to be admired in theory and from a distance, there yet remains in France a large body of sincere Christians, who would not view with indifference the destruction of the liberties of the Gallican church Louis Napoleon owes much to the clergy. If. by undoing the wise work of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I., he reinstates the Vatican in its medieval authority, he may find that he has alienated one section of the priesthood from his side, and reduced the other to the condition of helpless, damaging allies. He has escaped

many dangers : this one threatens him yet. It is far more formidable than the recent quasi coalition between the Bourbon and D'Orleans pretenders. To some of our readers it may be news to state that there is an amiable lame gentleman wandering over the continent who calls himself Henry V., and claims to sit on the throne of his ancestors the Bourbons He has seen his sceptre swayed in turn by Louis Philippe, the republic, and Louis Napoleon; and though he has confined his efforts to writing pathetic notes to the newspapers, he has never lost heart. Similarly situated is the Duc de Nemours, the eldest of Louis Philippe's surviving sons. Both are bankrupt in hopes; neither has the smallest shadow of a claim on the French people, or the slightest chance of attaining the object of his aspirations. What more natural than that they should enter into partnership, and unite their forces against the common foe? We would make but one suggestion to the exiled princes. There is now a third Richmond in the field: 'twere impolitic and cruel to exclude him from the partnership. Let them admit Mr. Williams to the firm; the trio would surely command success. And when Napoleon III. is driven from Paris, and the French people are on their knees before their three lawful sovereigns, it would be an affecting and an edifying spectacle for the rivals to draw lots for the kingdom, and let the destinies of France depend on a throw of the dice.

Want of space forbids our alluding to Austria. Inclination, indeed, is wanting to retrace the wanton cruelty which is now practised at Milan-The rebels were certainly foolish and misguided; but their tyrants are doubly criminal. If there he such a thing as retributive justice, the youthful Emperor, whose recent escape has elicited such sympathy from his subjects, has a fearful account to render for men shot without a trial, women outraged, children barbarously murder ed, and whole streets sacked and ravaged, in the midst of a defenceless and unresisting city.

THE BOURBON QUESTION COMING TO A POINT -It is said that a letter has been received, by one of the parties engaged in the settlement of the claims of the Rev. Eleazer Williams to the throne of France, as the son of Louis XVI., from a lady at New Orleans, who states that she is the person to whom Belanger made his dying declaration in regard to the Dauphin. She is well known to Dr. Hawkes, having been a member of his church when he was settled in New Orleans. She states that she has in her possession a trunk full of documents relating to this question, communications from the royal family. &c., which sets the matter entirely at rest, and proves the Rev. Mr. Williams to be the Dauphin beyond cavil. An agent has been sent to New Orleans to obtain possession of the documents.

We obtained this information, several days ago, from a gentleman connected with this investigation. If these things are so, and Mr. Williams, the reputed half breed Indian. turns out to be the rightful heir of the Bourbons, there will be a job of work to be settled by the Holy Alliance. But let us first have the

THE BARR AND BUTLER CONTEST-STANDING EMB UP TO THE MARK .-- Mr Butler, of the Journal of Commerce, says of certain charges of corruption against Alderman Barr and others, in relation to the movement for the printing of certain indexes at Albany, that the parties interested are no better than they should be, and that-

The residue of the press has failed to condemn this gross outrage upon the tax payers of this community. A portion of them—the Courier, the Herald, (the printer of the corporation,) and now, I regret to add, the Tribune—open their columns to the attacks upon me made by Alderman Barr, whose eyes are directed intently upon the public treasury. I defy the whole pack. Not one dollar shall ever be paid upon these iniquitous contracts if I can prevent it. Mr. Flagg is immoveable. The courts will be equally firm.

Good-very good. Let them all stand their ground-Mr. Butler, Mr. Flagg, and the courts, and all. But what does Mr. Butler concerning those railroad conductors? Did he, or did he not, offer a bribe of one, two, or three conductors, on a certain railroad, in a certain case? Let us have that matter settled first. One thing at a time.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH .- Our neighbor of the Evening Mirror published exclusively, yesterday, the following official despatch from Washington:-

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1853.

SIR:—Mr. Daniel E. Delavan having been appointed to succeed you as Naval Storekeeper, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, you will transfer to him all the books, papers, and stores pertaining to said office. I am, respectfully, your obdt. servant,

J. C. Dobbin,

Hunny English Fore late Naval Storekeeper.

HIRAM FULLER, Esq., late Naval Storekeeper Brooklyn, New York. And as it appears that Hiram's wishes have been gratified in this change, we have not another word to say. Otherwise, it might have

proved a bad operation for Secretary Dobbin. LATEST HARD SHELL ON DIT .- It is said that the hard shells are sure enough, going to have a talk with Gen. Pierce respecting the Collectorship, this week; and that if they can persuade him to give it to Mr. Schell, Mr. Dickinson will give way; and that if they can secure the post of District Attorney for Mr. McKeon, Mr. O'Conor will give way. The question is not yet settled; but the hard shells won't swap on any other terms. Let the soft shells think it over. Let the Premier study it out. How shall we fix it?

JOE SCOVILLE AND HIS "PICK."-The last number of the illustrated Pick-price two cents-is a living example of the genius and versatility, tact and perseverance, fun and humor, wisdom and wit, of the Reverend Joseph Scoville. The illustrations in this number-of Billy Bowlegs and the Bloomer Doctor, particularly-are as good as Punch. Scoville's Pick is the genuine Pick, and he is the original inventor. Cheap at two cents, a good laugh, anytime.

THE NEW ASSAY OFFICE.-The assay office ordered to be established in this city at the close of the late session of Congress, for the assay of gold dust, will, as we are informed, be set up in the basement of the Custom House, as soon as possible. So let it be-for it will be a great convenience to Wall street, as well as to returned Californians. "A half a loaf is better than nothing." Let the law be carried out.

Unless our representatives at Albany are cautious, they will get themselves into trouble. They have now before them two bills of paramount importance—one to reconstruct the city charter, the other to remodel the police sys-tem. If these two bills—both of which are likely to become laws-are carefully compared with each other, they will be found to clash in a very important particular.

The Police bill, which has already passed the Assembly, confers the power of appointing the policemen for each ward, as we understand it, on the Mayor, the Recorder, and the Alderman of the ward, and enacts that policemen shall not be removable except for misconduct, &c. It is to go into effect immediately. The consequence will be that on the day of its passage all the policemen in the city can resign, and be instantly reappointed by the three persons above mentioned, if they see fit to do so. All the inefficient men who have owed their appointment to the gratitude of their aldermen for electioneering services, would thus be retained in office; and one of the most crying evils of the present system-the conversion of the police stations into a sort of asylum for political pensioners will be authoritatively maintained. It is true that for the future aldermen will be deprived of the power which their predecessors have so shamefully abused. But the present will be beyond the reach of reform. The men who earned a claim to the favor of an alderman by transcendent zeal at elections, and who have ever since beer feeding on the city, and wearing a "star" for purposes of ornament, will be secured for life in their present berths. The smallest dose of shrewdness will enable them to steer clear of the offences which render them liable to dismissal; and the police may thus be cursed with two or three hundred useless men, who, though utterly inefficient, may for a very long period keep within the bounds of good conduct prescribed by the bill.

On the other hand, the City Charter Reform bill very properly deprives the aldermen of the power of nominating the police. But it will not come into effect, if adopted, for several months, or at all events till long after the present police have been confirmed in their berths by the friendly support of their respective aldermen. What will the Board of Commissioners have to do? Beyond filling up an occasional vacancy, caused by a resignation, or a dismissal, or death, their office will be a sinecure, and the salutary results expected from their assumption of the duties heretofore performed by the aldermen, will certainly not be forthcoming. When they enter upon the discharge of their functions, they will find their occupation gone, and the evil they were called upon to cure consolidated by a solemn act of the Legislature.

This contradiction can easily be rectified. It s admitted on all hands that the present aldermen have made a bad use of the nominating power. Instead of selecting the best men to fill the ranks in the force, as it was supposed their local knowledge would enable them to do. they have distributed most of the appointments intrusted to them among their political supporters, party zeal being the only qualification required of a candidate. The present aldermen are no better in this respect than their predecessors. Hence the police force now contains a large number of men who are totally unfit for their duties, and to whose inefficiency much of the existing agitation for reform may be traced.

Why should these men be retained? Why, if we are about to reform our police, should we confine our efforts to the future, without trying to improve the present? Why, in a word, should not the clause in the Police bill above mentioned be repealed, and a section substituted conferring the power of appointing policemen on the commissioners named in the City Charter ll, with a proviso retaining the licemen temporarily in office until removed or confirmed by the commissioners?

There is yet another point on which we deem the Police bill defective. A clause has been inserted modifying the "emblem of office." but nothing is said respecting a uniform. Now, of all the reforms which the public require, we hold that there are none more indispensable than this. But one single reason can be urged against a uniform, and that is the supposed impolicy of putting offenders on their guard against the police. A very little reflection will oon expose the fallacy of this argument. Policemen are appointed not so much to detect as to prevent crime. Society gains little by punishing a thief, but derives a direct benefit from any contrivance which, through fear or otherwise, operates to deter the vicious from crime. It is a small consideration to the householder whose plate has been stolen, to know that the thief has been arrested and sent to the State prison; he would much prefer that the sight of a policeman in uniform had prevented the rascal from entering his premises. For one offender who allows a policeman to approach and arrest him under cover of his plain dress, twenty would be deterred from accomplishing criminal designs, by the sight of the well-known uniform in the distance. Nor is a uniform less necessary as a check on the police themselves. At present, in case of a disturbance, where hard knocks are flying freely, a cowardly policeman has only to button his coat to relieve himself of any responsibility which his office may impose. He may stand by while peaceable citizens are robbed or beaten, without much risk of being detected; and that this is donewe have the best reasons for knowing. Finally' the sight of the policeman's uniform is no small comfort and encouragement to the timid. Ito females, and to children. In our streets at night, a woman never knows when she is safe. That burly ill-looking individual lurking at the corner may indeed be a policeman; but he may as likely be a rowdy. In the worst streets in London and Paris, one is seldom out of sight of the well known uniform; and the most timid female can contrive to resist a brutal assailant until the guardian of the peace comes up. We repeat, the argument on which the present system rests is a fallacy. There are a few

cases in which a detective force may be necessary, and it would be well to have a few men in plain clothes for this duty. But except in this one instance, whether we consider the prevention of crime, the protection of the weak, or the efficiency of the police themselves, we shall be compelled to come to the conclusion that a police force without a uniform can never efficiently attain the end for which it is established. We commend the subject to the State

ONE DAY'S GRACE.-There were no complaints made concerning the dust yesterdaybut the mud was beautiful.

The seamstresses of Cincinnati are on a strike fo

The detention of the Arctic, with the unfavorable state of the weather pesterday, tended to check business operations. Oction closed firm, with sales of 1,000 bales.

Clover seed, as is well known, forms quite a large at ticle of trade, both for export and for domestic use. and purchased all that could be had in the markets of Bal-timore, Philadelphia, and New York, and they had succeeded in securing pretty much a monopoly in the article. The usual average price in past seasons had ranged from 7s. a Sc. per lb. It now commanded from 12c a 13c. Some sales had been made at the latter

12c. a 13c. Some sales had been made at the latter figure, and it was expected to go higher. The bolders were also exporting some lots on their own account. It was said that they controlled from 20,000 to 300,000 bushels, at a cost of near a half a million of dollars.

The proposed reduction of the Canadian tariff was referred to. It was thought if the proposed scale of reduction was carried out, including the abatement of toils on the Welland Canal, that it would prove a strong argument in favor of similar concessions on our side, in favor of Canadian produce—eventuating in permanent reciprocity of trade.

tucky, stated that he presumed there was some error in the telegraph report announcing the death of Hon. Tho-mas F. Marshall. He said that there were two of the Marshall family in Kentucky—ene Col. Thomas F., and the other Gen. Thomas Marshall. The latter served in the war with Mexico, and since his return, had resided near Maysville. Hence, he concluded that it was the latter who had been killed, and not the former. He did not believe that Col. Thomas F. Marshall, who resided

did not believe that Col. Thomas F. Marshall, who resided-chiefly in Louisville, had any estate near Maysville. It was doubted whether any serious war had broken out between the provinces of Central America. There-were two Hondurases One was a State which belonged to the former Central American confederation, with Gaute-mala, Nicaragua, Costa Rico, &c., while the other was-the British Honduras, of which Belire was the capital. The Central American provinces had frequently been in trouble with each other, and it was thought possible that a petit civil war might have occurred between the Statea petit civil war might have occurred between the State of Honduras and one of her neighbors.

There was satisfaction expressed that the authority asked for the city to purchase Jones' Wood for a park. had passed the Assembly, at Albany. Strong condemna-tion had been expressed against the project to purchase the vacant lots between the Fifth and Eighth avenues, and between 167th and 106th streets. It was said that a large portion of this section of the island was (denuded of trees, rocky, swampy, and uneven) some six or eight months, to a large extent, owned by the city; but was sold out last winter for the benefit of the sinking fund. The proposition, under the bill referred to, would be to allow the city to repurchase said property, perhaps in some cases at 900 per cent advance. Several streets had lessen its value as a Park; while Jones's Wood, with a shore of the Fast river on one side, and the Third avenu on the other, would require nothing more to make it into a park, than to open walks through it and rail it in.

There was still confidence expressed in the safety of the steamship Union; and underwriters would not healtate taking new risks on her or cargo, on reasonable terms, if required. The impression seemed to be that she had probably put back from some slight accident.

There is little said about the Broadway Railroad now, The opinions delivered in the Supreme Court on Saturday, for and against the perpetuation of the injunction restraining the grantees from proceeding with the line, have each their supporters, though the views of Judge Morris, it is thought, will be sustained by the Court of Appeals. The murder trials, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, are postponed till Tuesday, the 12th instant. The case of Thomas Kaine, the fugitive from justice in Ireland, is set down for to-day in the United States Circuit Court. As to the United States District Attorney ship, we understand, on reliable authority, that Mr. the office or not; but rumor, that busy body with her thousand tongues, still says that Mr. O'Coner will not be the Attorney, and that he will decline, on certain politi cal arrangements. Mr. O'Conor did not go to Wa ten on Saturday, as was stated, but proceeds thither

IL BARBIERE AT NIBLO'S. -Salvi's illness has beenfa sad misfortune for the combined troupe. "La Favorita" has been in every one's mouth for the last week, but from the boards at Niblo's. Meanwhile, the "Figlia" on Saturday, and "Il Barbiere" last evening, serve to whet our appetite. The latter, we regret to say, was produced before a meagre audience. A day of rain had frightened the ladies, and the lowering sky, at sunset, had persuaded the bulk of the opera-goers to remain at home. We are sorry for them. To hear Altoni's une roce, as fresh and as pure as the lark's "rain of melody," full of meaning, and, with the exception of four notes most tastefully intern foreign ornament—one might well risk a wet ekin. We cannot say that we are passionate admirers of the conventional "Barbiere" of the present day. There is too much buffoonery, too much herseplay, low comedy of Italy, to suit our taste. We have seen an Almaviva who did not feel it incumbent on him to batter the sides of his fellow performers with the flat of his sword. We can conceive a Bartholo who does not act the part of a clown, but is satisfied with that which the author assigned him. We have witnessed a Bazil whose face still retained some traces of humanity. But it seems, nous acous changé tout cela. And so, notwithstaoding the delightful music and the brilliant airs that everybody knows, we cannot conscientiously say that the 'Harbiere,' as played at Niblo's, is one of our favorites.

Alboni would support the weakest composition Say what you will of her lack of artistic genius, she always seizes the true character of her part, and identifies herself with it. Terrible in Norma, she is arch in Norma, and something more than coquette in Rosina. She tells fibs with a grace which Miss Edgeworth would have stud-ied. She submits to Bartholo's ill-humors with the girlish cunning which bodes dire revenge. Her very look, the shuffle of her arm which he grasps with unmanly rudeness, the petulant toes of her head, are pregoant warnings for you, Don Bartholo, could you but read their meaning! Rosina has been severely handled by critics, and not without reason. The doctor's ward is assuredly more wide awake than most young ladies of her age and position. In reality, Beaumarchais drew her character as much from books-Moliere and Lope do Vegn—as from observation. In this respect Madame Alboni has not raised the reputation of the fair damsel of Seville We could have wished for a little more maidenly reserve in the scene where she gives the letter to Figure. Love Lindor as she may, the billetdoux was not, after all, quite such a matter of course as Madame Alboni made it. But, with the exception of this little cavil, we award her our unqualified eulogiams for her rendering of the part. If any left Niblo's last evening dissatisfied with her acting, or doubtful about her singing, we are sorry for them, and can only say with Rousseau's friend, Signori, lasciate le teat ri, e studete gli matematici ! Of the other performers our say shall be brief. Rovere

whom we last saw as Figaro, has exchanged that part for the Dector. We disliked him in the former, and we cannot say that he is much improved in the latter. His Bar-tholo is a very low comedian, who seems to enjoy the joke of being jilted. He made the most of his de-nunciation of the female sex at the end of what used to be the first act; and this-to do him justice -was the one redeeming part of his performance. Sangiovanni is slightly hoarse. He sang "Ecco ridente il cielo" with perfect accuracy, however, and de served a detter reception than he obtained. Ma rini improves upon acquaintance. Though shockingly made up as Pasil, he contrived to reconcile the public to his apprarance; and so far as volume of voice goes, must have satisfied the most exacting. His 'Calunnia" was very effective; we have seldom heard it more so. Indeed. his powerful organ and correct acting gave to Basil a preminence which it does not frequently enjoy. Mr. Bene ventano's voice is very loud and very firm ; when he chooses he can extinguish all the other performers, and wage a formidable rivalry with the grand bassoon. But for richness or softness you must not look to the Figure of last evening. Fancy the convulsive jerks with which the steam on the Hudson boats escapes from the safety valve. What we said of his Malatesta applies with ten fold force to his Figure. As you love us, good Signer Beneventane, eschew that ramrod figure and vinegar aspect, and give us that merry, clever, light hearted, whom Beaumarchais has rendered a historical persons To take one single instance : Did ever any body hear of Figure exclaiming the Ja era scritto as though he was getting a letter from a post office clerk?

MORRISANIA.—The election for town officers will take place to day in the village of Morrisania, West chester county.